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PUBLIC PAPERS.

Treaty concluded between France and the Prince of Orange.

Art. I. His Highness the Prince of Nassau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, formally renounces for himself and his heirs and successors, the dignity of Stadtholder of the United Provinces which now form the Batavian Republic; he also formally renounces all rights, claims, and pretensions whatsoever, which arise from the above-mentioned dignity; as likewise all domains and territorial property situated in the said Republic, or in its colonies.

II. His Highness the Prince of Nassau-Orange Dillenburg-Dietz, the Princess his consort, their children and heirs, shall enjoy all permanent or annual rents which they have in the Batavian Republic, in the same manner as other possessors of rents in the said Republic.

III. To indemnify the house of Nassau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz for the renunciations and cessions in the first article of the present treaty, his Highness shall receive, 1. The Bishopric and Abbey of Fulda; 2. The Abbey of Corvey; 3. The Abbey of Weingarten, with its dependencies; 4. The Imperial Town of Dormund, in Westphalia, and Ysny and Buch-horn, in Southern Swabia, with their territories and dependencies. His Highness shall possess, for ever, and in full sovereign property, for himself, his heirs and successors, the above-mentioned Bishopric and Abbeys, which shall be secularized in his favour, and the imperial towns, with all the territory belonging to them, under the condition that his Highness shall engage to satisfy the existing and acknowledged claims to certain inheritances appertaining to his house, in the course of the last century. This satisfaction shall be determined by arbitrators to be appointed by the two contracting parties.

IV. The inheritance in the New States which shall be assigned to the house of Nassau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, shall be regulated in the following manner: the

male line shall succeed to the exclusion of the female; but in failure of male heirs, the female shall enter into all their rights. This clause shall extend to all the legitimate offspring of his Highness the Prince in a direct line; and in case of the failure of that line, the above-mentioned territory, states, and sovereignty, shall devolve to the royal house of Prussia.

V. His Majesty the King of Prussia and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, reciprocally guarantee, in conjunction with his Highness the Prince of Nassau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, the indemnifications of the ceded or conquered countries, as they are stipulated in this treaty.

VI. His Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Highness the Prince of Nassau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, in like manner acknowledge the Batavian Republic.

VII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, his Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Highness the Prince of Nassau-Orange Dillenburg-Dietz, may take possession of the states and territories allotted to them as indemnities.

VIII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties within 40 days, or sooner if possible.

Paris, May 24, 1802.

Marquis de Lucchesini.
General Beurnonville.

The following article is taken from the *True Briton* of the 24th instant. It is the language of those who advised and who made the peace; it was written, or, at least, approved of, by them, or some of them; and, therefore, it demands attention: it is worthy of perusal and of comment.

“MR. WINDHAM.

“The attacks which have been made
“by the jacobin writers upon this gentleman
“since his failure at Norwich, are as male-
“volent as they are unjust; but no man has
“been a more powerful enemy to those
“persons, no man more fully deserves the

" honour of their abuse. We differ widely
 " in some of our political opinions from
 " Mr. Windham, but that difference of
 " opinion can never make us cease to ad-
 " mire the manliness of his character, the
 " powers of his mind, or the uprightness
 " and disinterestedness of his conduct.
 " *Faults, as a public man, we think he has—*
 " *but they are faults into which the most ho-*
 " *nourable principles betray him.* Like many
 " of the pupils of Mr. Burke's school, he will
 " admit *no exceptions to his rules, no qualifi-*
 " *cation of his opinions.* He reasons ably and
 " acutely upon all points which become
 " the subject of his reflection, but we think
 " he often reasons and acts like a man who
 " has deeply considered the theories upon
 " the point in question, *without having cor-*
 " *rected the errors into which his theories lead,*
 " *by an observation of the practice which is ap-*
 " *plicable to them.* His speeches in the House
 " of Commons are full of ingenuity, they
 " charm every person who has attention
 " and penetration enough to follow him
 " into all the nice divisions of his argu-
 " ment, but they sometimes want the plain
 " down-right common sense which alone
 " convinces plain men—they often rather
 " exhibit the powers of his understanding,
 " than his just conception of things—they
 " are thought by some persons to consist
 " only of subtile refinements, and, perhaps,
 " more frequently excite admiration, than
 " enforce conviction.

" Mr. Burke and his disciples appear to us
 " to err, chiefly *by pushing their opinions to*
 " *extremes*—they seem to forget that there
 " are many propositions true to a certain
 " point, but which, beyond a fixed limit,
 " become fallacious and absurd. It is the
 " province of common sense and judgment
 " to discover *to what degree* such proposi-
 " tions are just. There is no source of er-
 " ror more common, even among enlight-
 " ened minds, than that of supposing that
 " the reasonings applicable to the conduct
 " of human life are as certain and invariable
 " as the rules of arithmetic, or the princi-
 " ples of mathematics.

" But let it never be forgotten, that to
 " this man and to others, who were (by
 " those who wished to lull us into a delu-
 " sive security), opprobriously termed *alar-*
 " *mists*, we owe, at this moment, perhaps
 " our very existence as a nation; but cer-
 " tainly the preservation of our constitution.
 " He will ever deserve our gratitude, and
 " that of the whole nation, for his exer-
 " tions *in the period to which we refer.*
 " The last time we inquired into the state

fer from Mr Windham, is in his conduct
 " respecting the *peace*, and here we think
 " his opinions were *carried to an extreme.*
 " We think with him, and with almost
 " every man in the country, that the war
 " was *just and necessary*; but if, without at-
 " taining the best and most desirable ob-
 " jects which were looked for, there arose
 " a crisis in which, under all considerations,
 " the adoption of *peace on reasonable terms,*
 " became *more advantageous to the country*
 " *than the continuance of the war*, that mo-
 " ment ought to have been, and was, we
 " think, wisely seized upon by his Majes-
 " ty's ministers. We do not accuse him of
 " *having wished never to be at peace with*
 " *France*, but at the moment the treaty was
 " signed, *he thought war preferable to peace,*
 " and he thought so in our opinion without
 " having looked into the *means we possessed*
 " *of carrying on the war*; or, at least, with-
 " out having fully weighed the sacrifices we
 " must have made for the probable attain-
 " ment of any advantages which the fur-
 " ther prosecution of the war held out
 " to us.

" The opinion to which we have alluded,
 " is *the only point of union between Mr. Wind-*
 " *ham and the party with which he appears*
 " *lately to have connected himself.*—The party
 " is small in number, and *the voice of the*
 " *nation is against them.*—If they ever rise
 " into importance, it must be by the force
 " of their abilities alone—collateral aids
 " they have none—and amongst *its ablest*
 " *supporters* there is a great want of those
 " *engaging and conciliatory manners* which
 " Mr. Windham possesses in so eminent a
 " degree.

" *In private life*, Mr. Windham, as he is
 " *sans peur*, so is he *sans reproche*. He is
 " a gentleman and a scholar. His acquaint-
 " tance is sought by every man who admires
 " the manly spirit and character of an En-
 " glishman, softened, but not weakened,
 " by urbanity and politeness. His society
 " is courted by all those who have experi-
 " enced its charms, and the warmth of his
 " heart betrays him even into *extravagant*
 " *pretensions and unreasonable pursuits in the*
 " *service of his friends.*

" We rejoice that such a man as we have
 " described is again elected to Parliament.
 " —Though we may not think him a *safe*
 " politician in all points—upon how many
 " questions which may occur, may his en-
 " lightened mind most usefully display it-
 " self? Yet, to such a man, the electors of
 " Norwich have preferred William Smith
 " The last time we inquired into the state



" of the trade of Norwich, we were told
 " *that all the demand was for the coarsest*
 " *stuffs*; and they appear to have applied the
 " rule which was meant for their *crapes* and
 " *muslins* to the manufacture of their mem-
 " *bers of Parliament.*"

Amongst the various modes, which the ingenuity of man has discovered for the exercise of malevolence, none has been found more efficacious, and certainly none is more cowardly, than the one which is here employed—an *affected defence of a man's character so conducted as to confirm and aggravate the charges which malice or ignorance may have preferred against it.* What attacks have there been on Mr. Windham, what sneering, what abuse, in which the True Briton has not heartily joined? Has it not had recourse to a repetition of all the old fabricated quotations, such as "*killing off*"—" *cheese pairings and candle ends*"—" *perish our commerce*"—" *hardly scratched by the war,*" &c. &c. ? The fact is, that the "honour of abuse" has been conferred on Mr. Windham full as frequently by the ministerial, as by the jacobin papers; and he must be a weak mortal indeed, who does not perceive, that the present eulogium on the urbanity, the politeness, the learning, the frankness, the disinterestedness, and the integrity of that gentleman, is intended merely to give the air of truth and candour to a publication, in which his "*FAULTS as a PUBLIC man*" are intended to be impressed on the mind of the reader. The author of this eulogium was well aware, that all the accomplishments and the virtues, which he has *candidly* attributed to Mr. Windham, are not sufficient to constitute a statesman, unless, in addition thereto, he possesses a due share of caution and moderation; in other words, unless his zeal be tempered with reason and with that knowledge which arises from industry and experience. Therefore it is, that, while he most heroically denies what nobody ever asserted, and candidly asserts what nobody ever denied, respecting the *private* character of Mr. Windham, he artfully corroborates an opinion, which he knows to be false, that this gentleman is *misted by dangerous theories*, that he *pushes his opinions to extremes*, and, in short, that, though he is an accomplished gentleman, an eloquent speaker, and a perfectly honest man, he is "*not a safe politician.*"

This is the position, which he endeavours to establish; this is the impression, which he wishes to leave on the mind of the reader: let us, therefore, see how it will bear the test of examination.

With regard to Mr. Windham's adopting *dangerous theories, uncorrected by an observation of the practice which is applicable to them*, as no particular instances of this "fault" is named or even alluded to, we are not called upon for a refutation of the charge; but, we cannot refrain from observing, that, the *abolition of the Slave Trade* and the *reform of Parliament*, the two theories which peculiarly appertain to this country, and which have been rendered famous by the terrors and mischiefs they have produced: that these wild and dangerous theories, the former of which has plunged the West-India colonies in confusion and bloodshed, while the latter had, at one time, shaken the government of the mother country to its centre; we cannot refrain from observing, that neither of these theories was either invented or adopted by Mr. Windham. The advantage, the triumph, indeed, which, on this subject, we might derive from minute comparison, we cheerfully forego; but, when these *safe and discreet* politicians publicly impute *theoretical errors and political indiscretions*, to Mr. Windham, they compel us to remind them, that the opinions of that gentleman, however they may be "*pushed to extremes,*" have never been given in evidence as a *justification of men accused of high treason!*

Neither as a *disciple of Burke* is any *specific error* attributed to Mr. Windham. Falsehood always endeavours to wrap itself up in general allegations. We are mistaken, however, if Mr. Windham will disclaim any one article of the political creed of his great master, whose advice, had it not been rejected, would have preserved his country from its present disgrace. Let any man read the Memorials, presented to the late ministry by Mr. Burke; let him take a survey of what has happened since that time, and then let him decide between the disciples and the opponents of that truly great statesman. The fact is, that all men of common understanding can now clearly perceive, what Mr. Burke perceived several years ago; and, where is the man who has not, since the peace was concluded, heard it a hundred times regretted, that the advice of Mr. Burke was not adopted? Where is the man, who is not now fully convinced, that, if that advice had been followed, the house of Bourbon would now have been upon the throne, that France would have been circumscribed within her former limits, and that England would have been in the

enjoyment of a safe and honourable peace*? Under such circumstances, Mr. Windham can never suffer from having his opinions identified with those of Mr. Burke.

But, it is Mr. Windham's conduct respecting the *peace*, which, in the eyes of this writer, is most exceptionable. His opinions were here "pushed to extremes," because "he thought *war preferable to peace*," obtained "on *reasonable terms*, and more advantageous to the country than a continuance of *the war*." This is not sophistry, but direct falsehood. Mr. Windham *denied*, and still denies, that the terms of the peace were *reasonable and more advantageous to the country than a continuance of the war*. He asserted, and most clearly proved, that the terms of the peace were unreasonable, disgraceful, and infinitely more injurious to the country than a continuance of the war could possibly be. He did not, at the time peace was made, or at any other time, "*think war preferable to peace*," taking the question in the abstract; but he certainly thought that war was preferable to *such a peace as had been concluded*; and, if he is not willing to abide by this opinion as the test of his political knowledge and penetration, he must be wonderfully deficient in that sort of confidence which every man ought to possess; for, as far as consequences have hitherto arisen from the peace, they have fully verified his predictions. Where is the man, who has read Mr. Windham's speeches on the peace, who remembers what he has read, and who now beholds the degraded situation of this country, and who does not wish that Mr. Windham's opinion had prevailed? The Convention between Russia and France; the expedition to Algiers and Tunis; the navigation of the Black Sea; the complete subjugation of St. Domingo; the colonization of Louisiana; the critical situation

* When Mr. Burke published his *Letters on a Regicide Peace*; nay, before the first letter was published, the work was abused in the *True Briton*, a paper established by, and totally under the direction of, the *Treasury*. A gentleman acquainted with Heriot, the conductor of the paper, remonstrated with him upon the subject, and requested him to wait till the letter made its appearance; to which Heriot replied, that *Burke had one foot in the grave, and that he wished to do the world all the mischief he could before he left it*. It is not certain, that a sentiment like this was entertained at the *Treasury*; but, it is very certain that Heriot had no political sentiments of his own. At any rate, it is well known, that the *Letters on a Regicide Peace*, were severely condemned by the ministerial papers, though they were written to prevent a negotiation, the failure of which Mr. Pitt has since repeatedly declared to be, on our part, a narrow escape from destruction.

of Jamaica; and, though last certainly not least, the annihilation of the liberty of the British press, as far as relates to France, or to any transaction in which France has an interest. Such are some of the consequences, which have already resulted from a peace, for the disapproving of which Mr. Windham is accused of "pushing his opinions to *extremes*," of being "an *unsafe politician*!"

What is said respecting the *party*, with whom Mr. Windham has acted in opposing the peace, is equally disingenuous with the rest of the article. That this party is small in number, though great in abilities, we know; but, we are by no means disposed to allow, that "the voice of *the nation* is against them." The wisdom and loyalty of the nation is with them: its folly and disloyalty are, indeed, against them, and, we are sorry to be obliged to confess, that their adversaries are, at present, more powerful than their friends. The writer in the *True Briton* does not, however, appear to perceive the point on which the fate of this party must inevitably turn. A party may, in some instances, perhaps, owe its success to those "engaging and conciliatory manners," of which he (adopting the vulgar cry) represents some of the ablest of this party as being deficient; but, the political reputation and consequence of Mr. Windham and of the phalanx with whom he has acted on this occasion, must chiefly depend upon the effects produced by that important measure, which has placed them in opposition to the present ministers. What those effects will ultimately be, it is impossible precisely to foretel; but, if we may judge of the future from what has already come to pass, it will not require many months to convince even the most senseless part of the nation, that caution and cowardice are not the qualities to constitute "a *safe politician*."

In a country where such infinite pains have been taken to destroy every sentiment of national honour; where the love of military glory is almost extinct; where the people look to the Bank instead of the arsenals for the means of protection; in such a country *caution* will ever be the first, and *courage* the last, quality that will be generally desired in a statesman. A want of *discretion* will be regarded as much worse than a want of *zeal, ability, or even integrity*. Discretion is certainly a most essential quality; but it is *real* discretion, and not that spurious sort of it, which is much more worthy of the name of *indecision, or pusillanimity*. Of indiscretion,

properly so called, we venture to defy the enemies of Mr. Windham to point out a single instance in which he has, as a statesman or legislator, incurred the charge; and it were much to be wished, that the same could be said of those, whose cautious demeanour is intended to be contrasted with his. To say nothing about the "*March to Paris*" and the "*Corsican Adventurer*," some of the observations made by Lord Hawkesbury, in his defence of the peace, were as *indiscreet* as any that ever fell from the lips of mortal man: we allude more particularly to what he said respecting the influence which the cession of Louisiana would have on the United States of America. He said, that "*placing the French upon the back of the American States would serve to attach the latter to Great Britain*, and that, therefore, it was *good policy* on our part to wink at the cession of Louisiana to France." This opinion, which, even if well founded, no temporary purpose, no heat of argument, should have drawn from a Minister, has produced the worst possible effect in America; it has excited great indignation in the minds of our friends, and has furnished the partizans of France with a most fertile and fortunate topic of abuse, in which they have spared neither King, Lords, nor Commons. This was, indeed, an unpardonable *faux pas* in the *solid* young lord, the *discreet* young lord; nor is it inapplicable to the present subject to observe, that the only thing which has, on this occasion, tended to mitigate the resentment of the Americans, and to disarm our foes in that country, is, the speech of Mr. Windham, who *lamented*, instead of rejoicing at, the danger to which the United States would be exposed.—We could pursue this contrast much further; but we shall wait till some future opportunity.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bologna, July 27.—Disturbances of a serious nature have broken out in this city. The scarcity and dearness of provisions was either the cause or the pretext. The Prefect, after having employed to no purpose every means of gentleness and persuasion, and seeing the public tranquillity every day more and more endangered, and even his personal safety menaced, he confided the exterior and internal policy of the city to the General of Division, Verdier, who immediately arrested several of the guilty, and

published a proclamation on the 22d, in which he announced to the inhabitants, that he should employ the most energetic means to prevent further disorder, and to re-establish tranquillity. For this purpose, he prohibited the inhabitants from carrying about with them any species of weapon, even sticks, and threatened to arrest those who should act in contradiction to this order, and to deliver them over to be tried by a military commission, in the same manner as if they had been taken in the act of insurrection with arms in their hands. At the same time, the municipality ordered all dealers in articles of the first necessity to give in, within two days, an account of the quantity of provisions they had in their hands. On the 25th a large body of French troops arrived, and yesterday General Verdier published a second proclamation, explaining the motives of their arrival.

July 30.—On the 28th, a corps of French cavalry arrived here from Modena. On the following night, those persons who had been arrested, were sent to France. All is now perfectly quiet. The Prefect carries rigorously into execution his regulations of police, respecting foreigners who are unprovided with the necessary papers.

Italian Republic. Milan, July 27.

Sitting of the 26th July, Decree of the Consulta of State.

The consulta of state, on the proposition of the vice president of the Italian republic, having read several documents relative to the disorders and outrages which have recently disturbed the public tranquillity, and declared that the commune of Bologna is in a state of insurrection; therefore, considering that its situation comes under the description of cases provided for the 60th and 61st articles of the constitution, the consulta decrees: First, that a provisional measure by which the prefect *Du Reno* has confided the interior and exterior police of the commune de Bologna, to the military commandant, is approved of by the consulta of state. The orders issued by the commandant general at Bologna which prohibits the carrying of arms, or other offensive weapons, is likewise approved of. The authors of the outrages, and their accomplices, and all disturbers of the public tranquillity will be subject to martial law, and tried accordingly, without benefit of appeal. The government, in consequence, appoints a commission to consist of five military officers, who are forthwith to assemble in Bo-

logna. The grand judicial minister of justice, and the minister of war, are charged with the execution of the present decree, which is ordered to be printed and published.

(Signed) *Melzi*, Vice-President.

Caprara-Paradisi,
Fenaroli,
Costabeli-Luosi,
Moscatti,
Guicciardi, } *Consultori d'Etat.*

Gangoli, central secretary of the presidency.

Milan, July 27.—The vice-president of the Italian republic having perused the decree of the consulta of the state, of the 26th July, instant, decrees: 1st. That the following citizens do compose the military commission at Bologna:

Fontanelli, Chef de Brigade, President.

Bertolletti, } *Chefs de Bataillon.*
Foresti, }
Villara, } *Captains.*
Masi, }

2dly, Citizen *Charles Sormani*, judge of the tribunal of appeal, at Milan, is appointed commissary of the government, at the said military commission. 3dly. The grand judicial minister of justice, and the minister of war, are charged, as far as they are concerned, with the execution of the present decree, which shall be printed and published.

(Signed) *Melzi*.

The counsellor secretary of state, *Nobili*.

Naples, July 20.—His Majesty has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Palermo, President of the Kingdom of Sicily, announcing his happy arrival at Naples, and ordering that his faithful subjects should be informed of it. His excellency has published an edict upon this occasion, and *Te Deum* has also been sung, at which the sacred college, the senate, the noblesse, and the magistrature assisted.

Schwitz, July 13.—The Deputies of all the Communes in the three cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwald, to Citizen *Verninac*, Minister of the French Republic in Switzerland.

"We have uselessly endeavoured, for four years past, to tear from us a Constitution, which, from its origin, and still more, from the violence with which it was established, could not fail to be odious and insupportable. It is in vain that we have constantly hoped that the Helvetic Govern-

ment, instructed by the sorrowful events of four unfortunate years, would at length find, that our separation from the Republic was that which was most wise and suitable for both parties, and that the wish which we have so often and so strongly expressed for our ancient liberty, would have induced them to set aside all hope that those three cantons would ever voluntarily accept any other constitution than that which has ever been considered as the only one suited to these countries, and for that reason so highly prized by ourselves and our ancestors. Our re-union with Helvetia, which has been stained with so much innocent blood, is perhaps the most cruel example of constraint that history can offer.

"In the conviction, therefore, that for a forced and unfortunate marriage, divorce is the only reasonable remedy, and that Helvetia and ourselves cannot recover repose and content, except by the rupture of this forced tie, we are firmly resolved to labour at that separation with all possible activity, and we think it best to address that authority which for four years past has united us, in spite of ourselves, to the Helvetic Republic. As to any thing further, we only wish to preserve good harmony in our commercial relations, as becomes brave Swiss. In listening to our just demands, the Helvetic Republic will acquire in us brothers and faithful neighbours.

"Health and consideration."

Genoa, Aug. 5.—We have received some information as to the depredations committed by the Dey of Algiers for these six months past on the powers of Europe.

It may be useful to publish the details, which must create astonishment at the extreme rapacity, as well as audacity, of this barbarian, who fancies himself the Sovereign of the Universe, and who treats all other governments as if they were his tributaries.

These details are followed by an account of the contributions which he imposes in Africa upon Princes following the same religion with himself, which proves that nothing is sacred with this Brigand.

The following may be considered as correct:

Holland, Sweden, and Denmark, have made their regular presents, which are fixed by treaty at 16,500 piastres each, but the chicanery of agents increase these to a sum of about 25,000 piastres each	75,000
Spain sent three ships of the line and two frigates to reclaim three confiscated	

vessels. The Dey was offended at this measure, and Spain, to avoid a war, paid in the whole	165,000
The Dey called upon the English for 180,000 piastres for several cargoes confiscated by the Court of Admiralty, and signified that if it was not paid within four months, he would declare war. .	180,000
He demands of France, presents to the amount of	235,000
M. Agrell, the Swedish Consul at Algiers <i>par interim</i> , made the usual presents, on condition that they should serve for M. Nordeling, the Consul who was about to arrive; but the Dey exacted from the latter new presents, the whole amounting to	50,000
Lastly, the agent of Denmark was written to by the Dey, who exacted from him a sum of 100,000 piastres, and granted him only four months to write to his court. This, with a vessel which the Danish government is besides to place at the disposal of the Dey, makes a total of	112,000
The capture of the Portuguese frigate with 312 men, on account of which the Dey makes the most extravagant pretensions: he demands 200,000 piastres for the ransom of one individual only (the son of a Portuguese Admiral.) Supposing the Court of Lisbon to be compelled, 2,000 piasters for each of the 312 prisoners (which is very probable,) the sum required will amount to 624,000 piastres. This, with presents during the negotiation, estimated at 20,000 piastres, and the value of the frigate 50,000, will make a total of . . .	694,000
Value of seven ships taken by the Corsairs, with the cargoes	120,000
Seventy-five slaves, Genoese, Neapolitans, and others, at 2,500 piastres each	187,500
Total of exactions in Europe	1,818,500

Exactions in Africa:

The Beys of Titteri, Constantine, and Mascari, have some months since deposited at the foot of the throne their customary tributes. The Dey has besides exacted from them considerable sums. The whole amounting to not less than	300,000
Exactions from individuals	100,000
The Dey of Algiers has ordered the Bey of Constantine to march with all his troops against Tunis. He exacts from the Bey of the latter 450,000 zer-mahboub, or about	700,000
Total	1,100,000
Exactions in Europe	1,818,500
Exactions in Africa	1,100,000
Piastres	2,918,500*

* To this sum may be added more than a million of dollars, whether in presents or in specie, paid by the Americans.

Ratisbon, Aug. 5.—The full powers for the extraordinary deputation of the empire have been published this day, and are of the following tenor:

Full powers of the Empire for the Deputation, charged with the discussion of the points which remain yet to be regulated for the fulfilment of the Peace.

"The Electors, Princes, and States of the Holy Roman Empire having judged it suitable to exercise, by an extraordinary deputation, the right which belongs to them, of discussing those objects which yet remain to be regulated for the fulfilment of the peace, and having for this purpose chosen and appointed in the College of Electors, Mayence, Bohemia, Saxony, and Brandenburg, and in that of Princes, Bavaria, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, Wurtemberg, and Hesse Cassel; the said states deputed are fully authorised by these presents, in the name of the Germanic Body, and with the consent of his Imperial Majesty, in his quality of Supreme Chief of the Empire, to send forthwith their Sub-Delegates to the Imperial City of Ratisbon, which has been regarded as the most suitable place, there to examine, discuss, and regulate with the Imperial Minister Plenipotentiary, in concert with the French Government (having regard to the *Conclusum* of the 2d of October last, ratified by his Imperial Majesty), the points reserved by the 5th and 7th articles of the treaty of Luneville, for a particular convention.

"In consequence, whatever shall be deliberated upon, concluded and signed by the said deputies, either by all of them, or in case of the absence, sickness, or non-appearance of some of them, by those that remain with the said Imperial Minister, shall be, within a determined period, ratified and agreed to, and shall be inviolably kept by the whole empire."

Ratisbon, August 3, 1802.

August 6.—The Bavarian Deputy, Baron Rechburg, received in the night of the 2d instant a Courier from the Bavarian Envoy at St. Petersburg, to M. Posch, who arrived by the way of Berlin, and brought the General Plan of Indemnities concerted at Paris, and ratified by his Imperial Russian Majesty.—Two similar copies of this plan will be laid before the Empire on the part of France and Russia, by Citizen Matthieu and Baron Buhler. In this plan the future state of the Empire, both with respect to the large and small states, is circumstantially regulated. Wurtemberg, Baden, and

Hesse Cassel, are proposed for the Electoral Dignity. The Emperor of Russia had likewise recommended Mecklenburg; and the French and Bavarian ministers have promised the co-operation of their courts to that effect. In the College of Princes, eight new voices are to be added, among which are Nassau Usingen, Nassau Weilburg, Salm, Kyrburg, and Leinengen. Osnaburg falls to Hanover, but under conditions that the latter shall resign its claims to Hildesheim and Corvey, and its eventual possession of Sayn Altenkirchen to Nassau-Usingen. The Toll at Elsfleth is to be abolished; but in compensation, the Duke of Holstein Oldenburg receives the Bishopric of Lubeck as an hereditary principality, a part of Munster, and the Hanoverian district of Wildeshausen. The Elector of Mentz remains the only Ecclesiastical Elector, and receives such indemnities for his losses, that his revenue, in the whole, will amount to a million.—Eight cities, viz. Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort, Augsburg, Nuremberg, Wetzlar, and Ratisbon, are to be imperial cities, and the two last remain as before, the one the seat of the Chamber of the Empire, and the other of the Diet. The imperial cities, in all future wars of the Empire, are to be permitted to observe a perfect neutrality.

Berne, Aug. 8.—The latest intelligence from the Lesser Cantons, afford some hope of our being able to recall those parts of Helvetia to obedience to our Government. The refusal of the Canton of Uri, to make a common cause with the others, has strengthened the opposition in that quarter, and the eagerness manifested by the ring-leaders of this counter-revolution to ingross the highest situations, has given general disgust.

The Commissary, Keller, published on the 4th instant, at Lucerne, on the part of the Central Government, the following Proclamation:

"The Government had fondly hoped for the cessation of all troubles, for the re-union of all men by the influence of concord and of fraternity, and of course, for the restoration of general prosperity.—It sees, however, with regret, that certain enemies of their country are eager to profit of the circumstances of the moment, to rend all those ties asunder, and to produce new calamities and misfortunes.

"These have violated the confidence which the Government placed in their sentiments of patriotism, and they have shut

their eyes to the dangers attending such conduct. Behold your vallies and plains desolated—the still smoaking ruins of your houses—these are the fruits of such disastrous councils, and which on a former occasion you have experienced.—Consider well, if the assertions of those who mislead you, have been founded in truth—if they have not already deceived you.—And what trust can you repose in them after these reflections? Abjure their perfidious councils, and rally round a Government, uniformly disposed to attend to your complaints, to administer to your necessities, and to soothe your misfortunes.

"The Executive Council, true to its principles, has endeavoured by every means of conciliation, to recall you to your duty; but, at the same time, it entertains the determined resolution generally to introduce, and to maintain the Constitution adopted by the Helvetic people in all parts of the Republic, and apprises you that measures are adopted to carry it into full effect against every species of opposition whatever.

"The Executive Council declares, that all *Lansgemein*, held, or to be holden, are contrary to the existing Laws and the Constitution, and decrees—

"I. That in all the Cantons, or wherever such assemblies are holden, the persons who were employed under the Constitution, shall be reinstated in their respective situations, in the course of eight days.

"II. That in the Cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, the Communes shall re-assemble, and elect a deputy from every 100 citizens.

"III. These Deputies shall re-unite under the Presidency of the Commissary of the Government, or of one of the delegates, in order to appoint a committee or council, consisting of 20 members.

"IV. The Government recognizes those councils, and will hold communication with them. They shall administer the particular affairs of the Cantons, and shall be charged with the Cantonal Organization.

"Given at Berne, August 1, 1802."

Paris, Aug. 11.—On the 4th inst. news was received at Nantes from St. Domingo to the 26th June. At that period the colony appeared to enjoy the greatest tranquillity. The general in chief had just published the new constitution of St. Domingo, the execution of which was suspended with respect to some articles during the time the colony was in a state of warfare. An *arrêté* by the captain

general determines the exceptions rendered necessary by existing circumstances. Another arrêté fixes the division of the French part of the isle into departments, quarters, and communes.

About the middle of June there arrived at St. Domingo, from Toulon, a frigate and two corvettes, on board of which were a thousand troops, who, it is said, were to be followed by 6000 more.

On the 2d of August, about three in the afternoon, the division under the orders of *Admiral Villaret Joyeuse* set sail from Brest for Martinique. It consists of the ships of the line *Le Berwick* and *Le Jemappé*, of the frigate *L'Incorruptible*, of the corvette *La Toche*, the brigs *Le Festin* and *Le Souffleur*, and the galleys *La Fine* and *La Courcuse*.

Decree of the 23d Thermidor.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The consuls of the Republic, on the report of the minister of the interior, respecting the law of the 29th of last Floreal, May 19, taking into consideration that the establishment of the customs has for its principal object to exclude articles of foreign merchandize, the introduction of which might be prejudicial to the national manufactures; that the regulations requisite for the accomplishment of that end ought not only to leave unrestrained, but to encourage exportation, consistently with those precautions which are necessary to prevent abuses from springing up, that in a word, the particular position of the ports and the commerce of the cities of Cologne and Mayence require the speedy adoption which shall on the one hand secure the advantage of the fair trader, to whom every possible facility is meant to be given, and on the other the interest of the public, which is desirous of opposing every obstacle in the way of fraud, make the following decree:

I. There shall be, in the ports of Cologne and Mayence, a real dépôt (*entrepôt*) of foreign goods and merchandise, prohibited and not prohibited, and of goods which are brought from the colonies, and those which arrive from other quarters.

II. These places shall not enjoy the advantages of this *entrepôt*, but on the condition of providing in their ports, at the expense of their commerce, convenient and secure magazines, forming one contiguous series of buildings, for the purpose of forming such an *entrepôt*. For this purpose, the plan of the buildings shall be laid before the government; which, after a suitable examination of its propriety, shall establish it by a special decree.

III. There is nothing in the present decree to supersede any of the provisions of the decree of the 3d Thermidor (July 22) respecting the colonial produce of our own islands, and those of foreign countries, nor any of the regulations respecting the introduction of tobacco.

IV. The minister of the interior and of finances are charged with the execution of the present decree; which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Buonaparté, The First Consul.

H. B. Maret, Secretary of State.

The prefect of the department of the Seine decrees the following Programma, for the distribution of the great prizes, at the general assembly of the three central schools of Paris:

I. The distribution shall be made on the 17th of August, at three, in the great hall of l'Oratoire, by the prefect of the department, accompanied by the secretary-general and the council of prefecture, in the presence of the mayors, the members of the jury of public instruction, and the professors of central schools.

II. The tribunals of the department of the Seine shall be invited to assist, and the learned societies to send a deputation of some of their members.

III. The sitting shall be opened by a discourse pronounced by the prefect.

IV. A child from each school shall recite a thesis of his own composition. The distribution of the prizes to begin immediately after the recital.

V. The prefect shall declare the first prize for Latin composition. The élève crowned shall declare the other prizes.

V. The élève to whom the first prize shall have been awarded, shall conclude the distribution by an oration in French.

Done at Paris, Aug. 14, 1802.

Frochot, The Prefect.

Et. Megan, The Sec.-Gen. of the Pre.

From the Official Gazette of Lisbon.

Lisbon, August 14.—General Lasnes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, left this court in the morning of the 10th instant, a measure which he took from his own proper will, and which is the more unexpected, as have been the constant and repeated civilities and attentions paid to him by this court, in demonstration of the constant friendship, perfect harmony, and good understanding subsisting between this monarchy and the French Republic—as there does

not exist any actual object of discussion between the two Governments which can alter, in the slightest degree, the happy relations of this country with France, relations which this court desires efficaciously to promote, and even to render more intimate.

Copy of the Note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the different Ministers resident at the Court of Portugal.

General Lasnes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, having adopted the unexpected resolution of withdrawing from the court, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, my Master, has ordered me to communicate to you this event, which is the more unlooked for as he had received the most ardent and distinguished testimonies of regard, founded upon the most perfect harmony, and entire good understanding subsisting between this Monarchy and the French Republic; and this too at a moment when there existed no object of discussion which could in the smallest degree affect the friendly relations which his Royal Highness desires, and will make it his study to promote. You will have the goodness to give notice of the above to your respective courts.

Hamburg, August 16.—Of the war between Russia and Persia there is yet no farther information, than that the new regent of the latter, Baba Kan, has collected a considerable body of troops, in order to meet the Russian army, which has penetrated from the corner of Astracan, through Derbent, to the Persian province of Ghilan. The circumstance which gave occasion to these hostilities is, that all the Russian subjects resident in the states of the said Regent were driven from their possessions, under a pretence that Russia acted unjustly in taking under its protection the provinces of Georgia and Mingrelia. It is apprehended that this dispute will be attended with a great deal of bloodshed.

Aug. 18.—By an Arrêté of the consuls, of the 12th instant, in *entrepôt* for foreign merchandize and produce is established at the cities of Cologne and Mayence, upon the same terms, and with the same restrictions as in other places, where an *entrepôt* has been already established.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The following letter has been transmitted by the minister of the interior to the prefect of the Somme, the department in which Amiens is situated:—

I observe with regret, Citizen Prefect, that the *unfounded rumours*, spread abroad by certain newspapers, relative to a treaty of commerce with England, have alarmed the manufacturers, and caused industry to decrease. Does the trading interest then no longer confide in the promise which I made in the name of government; and can the manufacturers believe that, in any possible case, their interests could be either sacrificed or neglected? I invite you, Citizen Prefect, to banish such false ideas from among the manufacturers—falsehoods calculated to discourage them in their labours. Inform them, persuade them that these reports are disseminated designedly by the enemies of their industry; make them entertain full confidence in a government which is worthy of it—assure them once more, that whatever can promote their prosperity is the peculiar object of the solicitude of the government; and that it will take a pleasure in availing itself of the advice and information of the manufacturers, when the time comes to open our commercial intercourse with our neighbours.

Chaptal.

Aug. 20.—By an arrêté of the counsel of the 13th inst. the minister of the interior is authorized to put in a state of activity the necessary labours for preparing the palace of the Louvre for the reception of the monuments of art arrived from Italy; as also for the national library, the removal of which to that palace is ordered. The sum of 25,000 francs per month is appropriated for this purpose, until the whole is completed.

The chest of the Legion d'Eléte was robbed on the 4th instant of 180,700 francs; but the robbers have been apprehended, and 170,000 francs recovered by the police.

Arrêté of the 20th August.

The Consuls of the Republic, having seen the Brief of Pope Pius VII. given at St. Peter's, at Rome, on the 29th June, 1802.

Upon the report of the Counsellor of State charged with all the affairs relative to worship, the Council of State having been heard, decree,

The Brief of Pope Pius VII. given at St. Peter's, at Rome, on the 29th June, 1802, by which Citizen Maurice Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs is restored to the secular and lay life, shall have its full and entire effect.

The First Consul,

(Signed) *Bonaparte.*

A person of the name of Desjardins, one of the most ferocious Brigands of the Cotes du Nord, has established his residence at Jersey. Thirteen individuals condemned to death as contumacious, for having assassinated several wealthy proprietors of national property, are with him: they appear to enjoy a special protection.—*Moniteur*.

It is confirmed that war has broken out between Russia and Persia. The Russians have already made some progress, and beaten the troops of the sovereign of Persia.

Extract of a Letter from Fort St. George, (East Indies) February 17, 1802.

The tidings of peace between England and France have reached India. The effect they produced was at first a temporary joy and gladness (for the sound of peace is of itself pleasing to every ear) but on mature and serious reflection, more painful sensations succeeded. To every considerate and reflecting mind, the peace, as extending and applying it to India, presents nothing but woes and misfortunes. It has already frustrated and counteracted all those schemes, that the deep and penetrating policy of the Marquis of Wellesley had formed and arranged for the preservation of our Indian possessions; what may be the consequence time can only discover: the Marquis, as distinguished for his public virtues as for his private ones, for his sagacity and prudence in the formation, as for energy and vigour in the execution of his plans, had conceived it necessary, in order to secure upon a firm and solid foundation, the Company's safety and prosperity, to deprive the Indian Princes of the assistance of the French officers, whom many of them kept in their pay and service, and who are eminent for their talents and courage. The employment of a great number of these officers by the Mahrattas, became a peculiar object of jealousy and uneasiness to the Marquis, and he determined to extirpate the very name out of the peninsula; accordingly he commenced a negotiation with the Mahrattas to obtain the dismissal of the French officers in their service, at the same time resolved to obtain his ends by force, if he could not by negotiation. The Mahrattas as might be expected, shewed no great readiness to comply with the Marquis's demands, and he was just on the eve of declaring war against them (and we have no reason to doubt of its success) to force

them into a compliance, when the accounts of the peace arrived, which immediately prevented it, as the object thereof then became unattainable; and now the Mahrattas will not only have the assistance of the French officers, but aided by the intrigues and ambition of the French at Pondicherry, what have we not to expect! For my part, I shall not be surprised to find India, within a year or two, the theatre of a long and bloody war: the peace then, as applying it to India, is pregnant with war, and fraught with folly; no doubt you have, at home, cogent reasons for making it, unknown to us; no doubt it was "a consumption devoutly to be wished," and one of its blessed effects is, the making an English populace drag, with acclamations and shouts of joy, the carriage of a French republican general and ambassador; nothing but such an action remained to complete the list of insults that during the war, have been levelled at our king and country, and hands were soon found ready enough to commit it, for my part I can imagine no sight so disgraceful, so ignominious as this, how it could be patiently borne I am at a loss to account for. Would our forefathers have done so? they would sooner have died. Conquerors of old, have harnessed subjugated princes to their chariots, but the humiliating spectacle only excited sentiments of pity and compassion for the unfortunate sufferers, the victims of adversity and the resisters of oppression; but when a set of fools or villains voluntarily degrade themselves to the most ignominious state, dragging, like beasts of burthen a foreigner, does such a spectacle excite compassion or contempt, pity or disgust? I have no doubt as to what it excited in your breast, and yet I fear there are too, too many, who were highly delighted and pleased with it, but can they be called, or do they deserve the name of Englishmen?

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

There are articles of intelligence, extracted from the foreign papers (see p. 243, 245), relative to a war between *Russia* and *Persia*, which will, probably, call to the recollection of our readers, a passage in the letter of a correspondent at Stockholm, published in p. 129 of this present vol. of the Register. He stated, that Russia and France had formed a project for establishing a republic in Persia, and for delivering Hindostan; and added, that the Russian troops

were then on their march towards Ispahan. We cannot much blame those persons, who are disposed to treat this project with ridicule; let it be remembered, however, that the ridicule which was thrown on the invasion of Egypt did not prevent the attempt from succeeding to a fearful degree; it did not prevent Buonaparté from subjugating Egypt and attacking Syria, which last clearly proves, that India was the ultimate object. We repeat, that the project, spoken of by our correspondent, has in it somewhat of the marvellous, but is by no means impossible. Ten years ago we should have laughed at it; but, woeful experience has taught us, that nothing, which France undertakes, is a subject of derision. While therefore we hope, and, indeed believe, that the invasion of Hindostan by the way of Persia, is a project that will never be realized, we cannot help requesting those, who persist in making their own little minds the standard of that of Buonaparté, to consider; 1. That the Russians are absolute masters of the Caspian Sea, and of great part of its western coasts. 2. That the Wolga, together with its canals, joins the Baltic to the Caspian, and, therefore, the Russians can send every thing necessary for an army by water, as far as Fehrabad, a convenient town on the southern point of the Caspian Sea. 3. That from Fehrabad to Ispahan, on one of the great roads of Persia, is no more than about 300 miles. 4. That all the Tartarian hordes on the borders of Persia, from the Caspian Sea to Thibet, are in connexion with Russia. 5. That the Persian empire has long been a prey to anarchy, and is actually divided into several separate states, which, being hostile to each other, will not be able to make any efficacious resistance against the invaders, who, having no fortifications and scarcely any artillery to combat, will have no occasion for heavy cannon, the conveying of which is always the most formidable difficulty in such an enterprize. 7. That, as to the French part of the expedition, the port of Laodicea is not more than 60 miles from Aleppo, and, by water (on the Euphrates) from Aleppo to Bagdad, is, at most, 400 miles. 8. That Bagdad and Babylon have several times been taken and retaken by the Turks and the Persians, who have had immense armies in and before those places. Consequently, a French army of 30 or 40,000 men, moving from the coast of Syria to Bagdad, will meet with no obstacle, which has not already been met with, and overcome by armies much

more numerous and less capable of such an undertaking. 9. That as to any opposition on the part of the Turks, it is, in the present state of things, absolutely impossible. Now, suppose that the provinces between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulph were over-run by the Russians and the French, it is only about 200 miles from Ispahan to the Persian Gulph, and even to Ormus no more than 400 miles; consequently, if the project be at all feasible, Ispahan is a very proper point of rendezvous, whether the intention might be to penetrate into Hindostan by way of the Persian Gulph and the Indian Sea, or by the way of Candahar.—It may, perhaps, be observed, that such an enterprize, were it to be undertaken, and even crowned with success, would be more useful to Russia than to France; to which we reply, that France will never regard any thing as useless to her, which may tend to the destruction of the riches and the maritime power of England.

The design of France (of which we spoke somewhat at length in p. 185 of this volume) to invade the Barbary states, appears, we think, more and more evident. A squadron is said to have sailed from Toulon for the purpose of punishing the Bey of Tunis and the Dey of Algiers; and, the very detailed account of the exactions of those pirates, which is given in the *Moniteur*, strongly indicates the intention of Buonaparté. As we observed before, his Majesty's ministers must see this movement of the French with regret and alarm; but, they will not dare to remonstrate against it. They would, were they to attempt to do their duty on this occasion have to encounter, not only the wrath of Buonaparté, but the almost universal clamour of the people of England, who would, with some shew of reason, complain, if a peace, purchased with the safety and honour of England itself, were so soon to be broken "for the sake of a nest of pirates." This is, indeed, already the language of all that timid and unthinking mass of mortals, who were, and who still are, for peace on any terms: that is to say, *with France*, for, as to *other nations*, they would fight with them to the last drop of their blood.

General Victor is, it seems, to command the division destined for Louisiana. This is an enterprize, of which very little is thought in Downing-street; but, the effects of which will, in a few years, fall upon us like a thunderbolt. Nothing that can happen on the continent of Europe, or even

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on that of Asia, will be half so pregnant with danger to England as the event, which may probably take place on the continent of North America. We shall, in our next sheet, once more endeavour to direct the attention of his Majesty's ministers towards this most important subject, on which we are now able to speak more in detail than we have done before: in the mean time, we think it right to remind them, that there is no time to be lost; that a very few months will see the French safe at New Orleans, and that it will be then too late to think of prevention. The Americans have now most amply discussed the subject, and the result of that discussion is, that they *may* be ruined by the transfer of Louisiana to France, but that England *must* be; in which opinion we sincerely concur.

The right to navigate the Black Sea has been obtained by France; and, there is every reason to suppose, that it has been obtained to our *exclusion*. Our poor minister at the Porte (like our ministers every where else) is in a truly pitiable situation. He cannot know how to act, and from Downing-street, as Downing-street is now inhabited, what instructions has he to expect! We had before obtained a right of navigation similar to that now obtained by the French; but there wanted an act of the Turkish government to ratify our convention on the subject. Whether to ask for this act, or to slip into the Black Sea unperceived, along with the French, is the question now to be determined on; the former, it is feared, would expose us to the danger of a blunt refusal, and of course, an exclusion; while the latter might, and most likely would, bring on us that kind of chastisement, which is generally bestowed on intruders. In short, though we may suffer much from French intrigue at Constantinople, our great danger arises from the dread which the Turks have of the French rulers, and from the contempt which they must feel for the ministers of this country.

When we published, nearly a month ago, the letter from our correspondent at Stockholm (p. 129), in which it was stated, "that the King of Prussia had acted as a mediating negotiator between the Emperor Alexander and Buonaparté," and that they had "*arranged the division of Germany*," we excused the incredulity of others, because we ourselves doubted of the fact: our doubts were, perhaps, not so strong as those of our readers in general; but little did we imagine, that the intelli-

gence was true to the extent in which it now appears it was. The French government has published a copy of a joint declaration (which is too long to come into this sheet, but which shall be inserted in our next) of Buonaparté and the Emperor of Russia, commanding a new organization of the German Empire; a new distribution of territory, of ranks, dignities, offices, and power. For the present we must, however, confine our remarks chiefly to the changes which are ordered to take place relative to the German possessions of his Majesty, and which are signified in the following terms: "The King of England, "in his quality of Elector of Hanover, has "raised pretensions to Hildesheim, Corvey, and Hoexter, and as it would be of "interest that he should desist from his "pretensions, it is proposed that the Bishoprick of Osnaburgh, which now belongs alternately to the Electoral House of Brunswick, should devolve to him in perpetuity, upon the following conditions:—First, That the King of England, "Elector of Hanover, shall renounce all "his rights and pretensions to Hildesheim, "Corvey, and Hoexter.—Secondly, That "he shall likewise give up to the cities of "Hamburgh and Bremen, the rights and "properties which he exercises and possesses in the said cities, and within the "extent of their territory.—Thirdly, That "he shall cede the Bailiwick of Wildhausen "to the Duke of Oldenbourg, and his rights "to the eventual succession of the county of "Sayn, Altenkirchen—to the Prince of Nassau Usingen." In a subsequent sheet we shall give a detailed account of the situation, value, and importance of the territories, of which our sovereign has been thus plundered. It is not so very surprising that Hildesheim, which lies in the heart of the king's German dominions, should be seized on during the time of the minister, who began his career by seizing an estate in the heart of Richmond Park, and whose *respectable* example, perhaps, had no small weight with Buonaparté. There are some persons who set little value on German connexions: some even suppose (erroneously in our opinion) that it would be better for England if Hanover belonged entirely to some other sovereign; but, whatever may be thought on this subject, where is the man, where the loyal subject, who does not feel indignant at the present transaction? Where is the Englishman who can patiently see his sovereign thus insultingly pillaged of his patrimonial estates, without despising the men,

whose measures have brought on us this indelible disgrace? The British Ministry were never consulted in this division of Germany; the object of the convention between Russia and France was not communicated to them; they did not, even at the time it was first mentioned in this Register, know of the existence of such an instrument; its ratification was known at Stockholm on the 5th of July; in Downing Street not till the middle of August! Is it possible for the affairs of a nation long to go on thus? On these "*indemnities*" we shall only further remark, at present, the unbearable insolence of indemnifying the Stadtholder, in part, out of his Majesty's Hanoverian dominions, without suffering him or his ministers in either country to have the smallest share in the transaction! On this topic we shall quote the Morning Chronicle, as having expressed precisely our sentiments:—"In this transaction we have only to remark the disgrace attached to the government of this country in thus allowing this matter to be wholly transacted by France and Russia. We are studiously and insultingly excluded from the credit of procuring any indemnities for the House of Nassau, which was formerly so distinguished for its connexion with our interests, and which, in such times as the present, and under such an administration, has suffered so grievously by adhering to our cause. Every man who feels for the honour of the nation must see how much on the one hand, we are hurt in reputation by abandoning the Stadtholder, and on the other, what little influence we possess, nay, to what contempt we have fallen, in being left totally out of view in a transaction which is in every respect so interesting and important to us. The Stadtholder disdains, the other powers reject, our interference!" All this is very true, but we cannot but recollect, that this paper was amongst the very foremost to clamour for that *peace*, that shameful and humiliating peace, which has produced all this insult and contempt. The ministers are here blamed for "*allowing*" Russia and France to act thus! Allowing! How would the Morning Chronicle have ministers do otherwise than *allow* them to do as they please? Not to allow is to *prevent*; to prevent is *war*, and *war* is *ruin*. With what face, therefore, can those who have belaboured for peace *on any terms*, blame the ministers for *allowing any thing*? They must continue to allow any thing and every thing that is demanded of them, unless they again

go to war; unless they abandon the happy system of "*Peace and Plenty*." This nation deserves to suffer, and the men at present in power seem destined to bring on it its deserts!

The London daily papers, after having for some days scouted our opinion, that the threats of Buonaparté's gazette had produced a fall in the funds, have at length subscribed to it in terms even more full and satisfactory than we could have hoped for. The confession is well worthy of attention:—"The very curious intelligence from France respecting the journals" [That is, the news which has been received, and is now confirmed, of the English newspapers having been prohibited in France] "made a sensible impression on the funds, and it is probable that the measure was altogether calculated for the meridian of our Stock Exchange. It is a fact worthy of remark that these bursts of spleen in the official journal of the Chief Consul of France have uniformly made their appearance, *so as to meet the settling day in our stock market*. It is more probable that it is a jobbing speculation than a symptom of national misunderstanding. Without any design of a rupture, however, it will ever be a part of the tactics of France to keep us in incessant agitation. Their speculators will strive to profit from the fluctuations which they occasion; and at a time when opinion is so fickle, the slightest shew of a hostile disposition will materially affect the funds."—Sayst thou so? Why, then, we are agreed at last. This is precisely the state of things that Mr. Windham foretold, in his speech upon the preliminaries of peace; not in substance only, but in so many words. If Buonaparté can carry on this game for a few months, he will not need another rupture with us; nor will he have any reason to envy us that capital and credit, of which he will have the continual command. The power which he possesses of raising and lowering the funds at pleasure, will, with the aid of two or three intelligent brokers, enable him to draw upon this country for much more cash than he will want to maintain his 300,000 soldiers. If we are asked, why the king of France did not formerly make use of the means, which we suppose Buonaparté will make use of, we answer, that the king of France *dared* not; a threat on the part of the king of France would have brought on a war; we have now entered on a state of things entirely new; Buonaparté is absolute master of the value of our funds, because it rests with

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him, and him alone, whether we shall have peace or war. Thus situated there is nothing to prevent him from drawing out of this country just as much money as he pleases.

The "blessings of peace" pour in upon us so fast, and from so many parts of the world, that it is absolutely impossible to enter into the enjoyment of them all. Portugal, whose *integrity* we so generously and so efficaciously provided for, is, as will be perceived by the intelligence from Lisbon (see p. 242) about to receive some new mark of the amicable disposition of France. This news has produced great sensation in London, and has considerably aided the depression in the funds, which were yesterday just one per cent. lower than they were in October 1800, upon the report, that a *naval armistice* was about to be signed! This fact, as far as the funds are a political criterion, proves that our present situation is not quite so worthy of the name of *peace* as a naval armistice would have been. The truth is, the thoughts of the nation are like a cork in the middle of the ocean: there is no such thing as public opinion; universal uncertainty prevails.

Were we to give an opinion as to the real cause of the French ministers quitting Portugal, we should say, that Buonaparté intends to extort something more from that power. We do not think he means to seize on Portugal immediately, though he may do it ere long. It would be unwise in him to do it at present: Our fleets are not quite dismantled, and there may, as yet, be a possibility of our once more sending them to sea in defence of Portugal, or, at least, in order to revenge the subjugation of that country. This, however, is by no means certain, but, it is, upon the whole, to be presumed, that Buonaparté will not be in such haste to put in execution those projects which he surely has in reserve, with respect to this nation, whom we have so shamefully abandoned to his rapacity.

As if peace had not brought us blessings enough, our ministers have been in search of others in our colony of Jamaica, where they have sown the seeds of discord, disaffection, and, probably, of something still more serious. The Lieut. Governor communicated to the Colonial Assembly, in the month of June last, a proposition from his Majesty's ministers, that the assembly should make provision for the maintenance of 5,000 troops, in addition to those already maintained by the colony. The governor urges "the absolute necessity of her" [the mo-

ther country] "resorting to some extraordinary means for enabling her to support the increased naval and military establishments, so imperiously required in all parts of the empire, but more particularly in her West India colonies," as reasons for the present demand upon the colony of Jamaica. The assembly have rejected the proposition *in toto*; and, in refusing aid, have taken an opportunity to enumerate their grievances, one of which is well worthy of note:—"the difficulties attending our commercial intercourse with the American states, from whence many more essential articles, necessary for carrying on the cultivation of our properties, and for the subsistence of the inhabitants of all descriptions, can alone be obtained, arising from the prohibition to export any article of our staple productions except rum and molasses in American bottoms." Now, in alluding to what we have said in p. 234, (and to which we beg leave to refer the reader) we cannot help remarking here, that this proposition to the colony of Jamaica is a step which, we trust, never would have been taken by Mr. Windham. It was for the "safe politicians," the discreet Addingtons and Hawkesburies, to throw a fire-brand into the West India islands, which, thanks to another set of discreet and "safe politicians," has long been a magazine of powder. What a striking confirmation is here afforded, too, of Mr. Windham's opinion of the consequences of the peace! The governor of Jamaica here tells the world, that Great-Britain is now under the "absolute necessity of resorting to some extraordinary means for enabling her to support the increased naval and military establishments, so imperiously required in all parts of the empire, but more particularly in the West India colonies!" And this is indemnity for the past and security for the future! This is the state, in which we are to "husband our resources!" This is the effect of that "capital, credit, and commerce," which are to defend us against the intrigues and the arms of France! The dispute with the legislature of Jamaica will terminate either in the humiliation of his Majesty's government, or in the distraction, and, possibly, the revolt, of the colony. The former must be chosen, of course; and, to all the other mortifications, to which these "safe politicians" have exposed their King, they will now add that of being obliged to yield to the opposition of his hitherto most loyal and most dutiful colony. As to the merits of the dispute with the assembly, we can at present give no opinion;

but we know that it would not have been agitated, at this time, by any ministry worthy of the epithets of *wise* and *prudent*. The reasons urged by the governor, and the reply of the assembly, bear such a strict resemblance to the early part of the dispute with the colonies of America, that one would almost think they had been copied verbatim from the journals of Congress, and we should hope, that so terrible an example will deter the ministers from a further prosecution of their present attempt.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have this moment heard, with great pain, but without any surprise, that a prosecution is commenced, by order of the ministers, and at the request of Buonaparté, against MONSIEUR PELTIER, Editor of a French periodical work, entitled *L'AMBIGU*. In our last Register, p. 212, we made use of some very strong expressions in order to dissuade the writers of this country from their apparent intention to invite Buonaparté to a meeting in Westminster Hall. We then declared the liberty of the British press to be completely destroyed, as far as related to Buonaparté and his government: the prosecution of M. Peltier will convince every one of the truth of our assertion, especially when the nature of his publication is considered. We shall now witness a new scene of baseness: we shall now see news-papers, magazines, and reviews, filled with eulogiums of the Grand Consul, and with censure on those, who disapprove of his proceedings. We desire M. Peltier not to deceive himself; not to expect support from the other periodical publications: the hunted stag is always shunned by the herd; and a baser herd than the one we are here speaking of is not to be found even in this degenerate nation. The news-papers will affect to bluster for a little while; but it will be mere affectation: they will out-crawl any of the Spaniel Prefects of France. There prevails, all through the country, a strong disposition to submit to Buonaparté. In two words, we are a *beaten* and a *conquered* people.

Tyro's Communication shall have a place soon.—

We should be glad to have the continuation.

☛ *The Supplement to Vol. I. which has been unexpectedly kept back by the great quantity of matter, which it has been found necessary to insert, will be published, and sent to all*

those persons who take the weekly numbers, on the 8th of September. We regret that it has been so long delayed; but we trust, that its contents will form some apology for us.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1802.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Whitehall, August 2.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Bernard Lucas, of Chesterfield, in the County of Derby, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

Downing-Street, August 21.—The King has been pleased to appoint Sir John Borlase Warren, Baronet, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg.

The King has also been pleased to appoint James Craufurd, Esq. to be his Majesty's Agent at Rotterdam.

Whitehall, Aug. 24.—The King has been pleased to grant to the Reverend Samuel Goodenough, Clerk, Doctor of Laws, the Place and Dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Rochester, void by the Promotion of Doctor Thomas Dampier, to the See of Rochester.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

	SAT.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.
Bank Stock.	—	—	—	184½	184	183½
3 pr. C.R. An.	69¾	69¾	—	68¾	68	68½
3 per C. Con.	68¾	68¾	—	68	67½	67¾
4 pr C. Cons.	86¾	86¾	—	86¾	85¾	85½
5 pr Ct. Ann.	98¾	100	—	99¾	99½	99½
Bank L. Ann.	20½	20½	—	20¾	20½	20½
D ^s 1778 & 9	5	4¾	—	5	—	4½
Imp. 3 per Ct.	—	68	—	67¾	—	66¾
D ^s Ann.	—	—	—	12¾	—	12½
5 per Ct. 1797	102½	102¾	—	102¾	101½	101½
Omnium ...	9 dis	8½ dis	—	9½ dis	10½ di	10½ di
India Stock.	—	—	—	—	—	—
D ^s Bonds....	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.-Sea Stock.	—	—	—	—	—	—
D ^s Old Ann.	—	—	—	—	—	—
D ^s New....	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 pr Ct. 1751	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Navy Bills	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer d ^s	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish 5 pr Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish Debent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lot. Tickets.	—	—	—	—	—	—

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER, near Guildford, in Surrey, for the Month of August, 1802.

Days.	W's sign.	Weather.	Winds.		Barom. Inch.		Ther. Deg.	
			M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
19		Fine.	SW	SW	29.75	29.75	68	72
20	☽	Cloudy.	SW	SW	29.70	29.78	67	68
21		Fine.	SW	SW	29.8	29.9	66	70
22		Cloudy.	SW	SW	29.82	29.8	68	70
23		Fair.	SW	SW	29.75	29.75	70.5	75.5
24		Clo. Rain.	S	S	29.67	29.50	68	66
25		Windy.	SW	SW	29.59	29.67	61	64